Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1864.

FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE

SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

Election Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Abraham Lincoln,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson,

OF TENNESSEE.

The Citizenship of the Soldier—Is He a Freeman or a Slave?

In a few weeks it must be decided by the people of Pennsylvania, whether the soldiers who are now absent fighting in the defence of the Government, are citizens or slaves. This issue involves a vital principle in the existence of the National Union. Those who are friendly to that Union, are of course in favor of recognizing as existing in the soldier all the franchises and rights exercised by the citizen. Those who believe in the integrity of the Government—its right to rule in all the States—the supremacy of its authority over the actions of States—are opposed to the claim that the citizen entering the army forfeits his citizenship. In fact, if a majority of the people of this or any other State desire the disfranchisement of the soldier, it will be received by the citizens who are now in the field serving in the army, as a virtual repudiation of their acts—as a positive denunciation of their course—and as a bold avowal that all such are merely the hired assassins of an Administration which does not represent the Government. Forced into this position, is it fair to expect that they will continue to peril their lives in defence of a government in the participation of which they are denied all recognition? Will the fathers who have sons, or the brothers who have brothers in the army, not share this disgrace involved in the disfranchisement of the soldier? This is a question which comes home to us all—and unless it is fairly met and triumphantly decided at the polls on the 2d of August in favor of the soldier, it will be impossible to estimate the disastrous consequences that will follow to the Government and the country.

Those who deny the right of the elective franchise to the soldier, insist upon their position, not because they believe in the injustice of the soldier's claim, but because they are convinced they cannot secure the control of the Government unless the soldier is disfranchised—denied his right to a vote. The party in the loyal States, now acting in sympathy with the traitors of the South, make this issue with the soldiers one of vital importance to the cause of rebellion. The leaders of the rebels in the free States, insist that there must be no recognition of the rights of those who have taken up arms in defence of the Government, and that the only mode of rendering coercion odious, is to degrade the citizen who engages in an armed effort to vindicate and sustain the national authority. If the amendment to the Constitution extending the elective franchise to the soldier is defeated, the enemies of that measure will at once claim the defeat as a virtual repudiation of the Government—as an absolute and positive condemnation of those who are perilling life in its defence—as a broad and cordial encouragement to those now in arms in opposition to that government, to continue in their struggle with increased hopes of success.

—We want our friends and the true supporters of the Government earnestly to engage in the effort to achieve victory at the polls on the 2d day of August, ensuing. We cannot too highly estimate the questions involved in the issue of that election. Extending beyond the investment of the soldier with the elective franchise, then will be decided in fact, whether loyalty to the Government carries with it an interest in its existence, or whether those who peril their lives in its defence are worthy of its honor and its recognition. *We must carry the August election*, IF WE INTEND TO CONTRIBUTE OUR SHARE TO THE RESCUE OF THE UNION FROM REBELLION, AND THE PERPETUATION OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR FREEDOM!

WHEN GENERAL SICKLES was in the 36th Congress, he requested the School Commissioners in New York to select from the public schools the lad most worthy of a place at West Point. They selected a youth named Leidecker, and he will graduate this year at the head of his class. The practice of selecting candidates for cadetships, from the scholars of the public schools, did not originate with Gen. Sickles, but was an "invention" of Thaddeus Stevens, that terribly desperate and desperately wicked, (according to copperhead parlance) abolition Congressman from the Lancaster District. It should be adopted by every Congressman in the country.

IN Cincinnati, last Wednesday, one of Morgan's staff officers, who was in the city on parole, was recognized by one of the members of the 171st regiment in front of the Dennison House, who halted the rebel with an oath, and said: "You took my gun from me at Cynthiana, and abused me; it is now my turn," and then knocked him down and kicked him into the gutter, and walked on.

PEACE DEMOCRACY.—Two years ago Fernando Wood held a State Convention of his own, which appointed a State Committee to represent the "Peace Democracy." This committee held a meeting a day or two since, at the Astor House. Wood, they say, has sold them out by going over to the War Democrats. They have, however, a leader in Vallandigham.

What Will be Done With Vallandigham?

This question agitates a great many good people, while the peculiar supporters of the great "banished," insist that any effort to re-arrest the Buckeye traitor must result in immediate revolution in the North. Be this as it may, the subordinate military authorities for the Department in which Vallandigham has taken refuge, have their instructions in the premises, and need not, therefore, wait for any orders to act in his case. The following is the language of the order on the subject of Vallandigham's banishment:

U. S. Military Telegraph, May 19, 1863.
[Cipher.]—
[By telegraph from Washington, 9:40 P. M., '63.]

TO MAJOR GEN. BURNSIDE, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

SIR:—The President directs that, without delay, you send C. L. Vallandigham, under secure guard, to the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, to be put by him beyond our lines, *and in case of his return within our lines, he be arrested and kept in close custody for the term specified in his sentence.*

E. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier General and A. A. G.

Please acknowledge receipt of this, and time when received, by request of
Brig. Gen. CANBY.

If the servants of the Government in Ohio do their duty, Vallandigham will at once be re-arrested; if the military authorities fail in their instructions the traitor will be suffered to run at large and resume his conspiracies against the Government with impunity. This is really the condition of the circumstances surrounding Vallandigham's case.

GEN. MEADE.—The Army and Navy *Journal* calls attention to the fact that General Meade is still commander of the Army of the Potomac. He gets ignored by the newspapers, which speak of Gen. Grant as the commander, but the *Journal* says the orders of Gen. Grant to Gen. Meade are of the most general character, the manner of executing them being left to the judgment and skill of the latter, who stands in the same relation to his army that Gen. Sherman does to his, except that Grant is with the former.

THE N. Y. *World* insists that the arrest and banishment of Vallandigham have split the Union party fatally at Cleveland. The figure of the *World* is faulty. Instead of a split, the action of the Cleveland Convention has only produced a slough of unhealthy matter that had found its way into the Union organization. The *World* and its party are welcome to all the benefits they may derive from the Cleveland performance.

THE TEN-FORTY BONDS.—The subscription to the Ten-Forty bonds is still before the public, and over seventy millions have been already taken. At the present rate of premium on gold, they pay nearly ten per cent. interest in currency, and at the conclusion of the war, they will certainly be worth par in gold.

By Telegraph.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH BY THE

INLAND LINES.

From Washington.

LATER FROM THE FRONT.

Skirmishing Continues.

SHERIDAN'S FORCES CROSSING THE RIVER.

Firing Heard on Sunday Night.

PROBABLE ATTACK ON GEN. SHERIDAN.

Our Hospital Flag Not Respected by the Rebels

THEY FIRE IN A HOSPITAL TRAIN.

The Railroad Complete to the Front.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT UPON OUR WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The Connecticut arrived this morning from City Point, bringing up four hundred and five wounded.

The Conecticut left City Point on Sunday evening at 5 o'clock, and dropped down to Powhatan Landing.

There is no news of interest from the front, but the usual picket firing and skirmishing is kept up on both sides with much vigor.

On Sunday night Sheridan's force had not all succeeded in getting across the river, but boats were then ferrying them over as rapidly as possible.

On Sunday night heavy musketry firing was heard in the direction of Wilcox Landing, the point at which Sheridan has been crossing, and it was believed that the rebels had again attacked him.

Rebels pay no respect to our hospital flags, and on Thursday last they fired upon one of our hospital trains from a battery stationed near Petersburg, killing and wounding several horses, but fortunately doing no injury to the occupants of the ambulances.

The railroad has been completed from City Point to the front, and trains are now running.

Transports loaded with ties and rails are lying in the stream off City Point for the purpose of extending the road as our lines advance.

A hospital landing has been established on Appomattox river, some ten miles above City Point, from where the wounded are taken by steamers.

Several thousand wounded are there, and owing to the extremely warm weather, the mortality among them is considerable.

Nothing definitely has been heard from Wilson, who, as stated by us yesterday, has gone on another cavalry raid.

There were several wounded rebels brought up on the Connecticut, among whom was a rebel lieutenant.

Large numbers of our wounded are being sent North. The hospital steamer State of Maine has sailed for New York with several hundred on board. The majority of wounded brought up on the Connecticut are stretcher cases. Capt. Cassiday, of the 110th Pa., Capt. G. Lovett, 107th Pa. and Capt. Myers, 72d, are among her passengers.

Lieut. W. H. Child, of the 45th Pennsylvania regiment, who was shot by a rebel sharpshooter, and who was reported by the Associated Press to have been reinstated, received his commission on the day he was killed, and was not reinstated, but was promoted for gallantry.

C. H. GRAFFEN.

War Bulletin.

Latest from Gen. Grant.

Reports from Rebel Papers.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

ALL THE RAILROADS LEADING TO RICHMOND ARE OUT.

LATER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

Operations of Yesterday.

Gen. Sherman Attacks the Rebels

Heavy Loss on Our Side.

The Casualties.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 28—9.50 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday, June 27th, at 3.30 P. M., at his headquarters, reports no operation in front, except from our own guns, which fire into the bridge at Petersburg, from a distance of two thousand yards.

The dispatch gives the following intelligence from the rebel papers:

The Petersburg papers of the 25th state that Hunter is striking for Jackson river depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and say that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces, but with a loss of material, he will be safe.

The same papers accuse Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property and stealing a large number of wagons and horses and cattle.

The same papers also state that Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot, buildings, &c., at Burkesville, and destroyed some of the track and was still pushing south.

All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed and some of them badly. [NOTE.—Burkesville is the junction of the South Side and Danville railroads.—REPORTER.]

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman received this morning, reports that yesterday, June 27th, an unsuccessful attack was made by our forces on the enemy's positions, which resulted in a loss to us of between two and three thousand.

The following particulars are given:

Pursuant to my order of the 24th, a diversion was made on each flank of the enemy, especially down the Sandtown road. At 8 A. M. McPherson attacked at the southwest end of Kenesaw, and Thomas at a point about a mile further south. At the same time the skirmishers and artillery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire. Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy's works, which are very strong.

McPherson reports his loss about 5,000 and Thomas about 2,000. The loss was particularly heavy in general field officers:

Gen. Harker is reported mortally wounded; also Colonel Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade; Col. Rice, 57th Ohio, very seriously; Col. Brownhall, 40th Illinois, and Col. Augustine, 55th Illinois are killed.

McPherson took a hundred prisoners, and Thomas about as many. But I do not suppose we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept close behind the parapets.

No other military intelligence has been received by the department.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE GREAT CONTEST

Opinions of Assistant Secretary Dana.

OUR FORCES SUPERIOR TO LEE'S.

Grant Will Strangle the Rebels.

WE NOW HOLD 51,000 REBEL PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 27.

Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, who will be accepted throughout the United States as one of the most intelligent and cool observers that have studied the war, as well as one of the most truthful of men, has answered the questions of anxious inquirers here about the situation at Petersburg, to the effect that Lee's force is not more than two-thirds of Grant's; that our losses last week in the movement toward the Weldon road were militarily unimportant, and that Grant had his hand on Lee's throat, and would keep his hold till he strangled him to death.

He gives to all the assurance of our final and conclusive success. Among the striking facts which Mr. Dana has mentioned is that we have at this moment 51,000 of the rebel soldiers prisoners in our hands. The public feeling here to-night is one of absolute, unwavering confidence in the future and in Grant, and over and above all in Grant's army. The coolest and most soldierly heads in Washington now declare that it cannot be whipped—the nation, indeed, can lean upon it.

Rebel Evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain.

Gen. Sherman in Pursuit.

PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF MARIETTA.

HDQS. DEP'T AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
BIG SHANTY, GA., June 19—noon.

The enemy evacuated their stronghold on Kenesaw Mountain just before daylight this morning, to the great astonishment of our troops, who expected and were prepared for a most battle desperate at this point. As soon as the retreat was discovered, Gen. Sherman ordered a pursuit, and, up to the present hour of writing, our skirmishers have advanced beyond the first two rebels parallels, with but little skirmishing, confined to rebel cavalry, who are evidently harassing our advance in order to give Johnston time to get safely into his new position. As I write the enemy's shells are whizzing over our ranks but without much effect. The entire army started at an early hour this morning in full pursuit. Orders have been given for the cars to follow on to Marietta. We shall undoubtedly occupy Marietta to-night.

Union Ratification Meeting.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 27.

A meeting to ratify the nominations of Lincoln and Johnson was held in the court house here on Saturday evening. It was largely attended. Excellent music was discoursed by the Williamsport Cornet Band. Spirited and telling speechas were made by Hon. J. H. Chambill, U. S. Minister to Sweeden, Hon. Henry Johnson and Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong. Lycoming is all right.

Fremont Meeting in New York

THE PATHFINDER AND HIS PATHFINDERS.

Copperheads and Fremonters in Council.

NEW YORK, June 28.

LAST night the unterrified Democracy of this city met at the Cooper Institute to aid and abet in the ratification of the nomination of Gen. John C. Fremont, the Faultfinder—beg pardon—the Pathfinder and Gen. Cochrane, the Placefinder. The large hall of the Institute had been ornamented with a profusion of small American flags, appended to each of which was a placard containing a motto, such as have been usually displayed on the transparencies of Copperhead gatherings heretofore. Two or three cartoons, exhibiting feeble efforts at wit at the expense of the Administration, were displayed on the platform.

The meeting was called for 8 o'clock. A band of music, discoursing the sweet cadences of "Lannigan's Ball" from the north side of the building, failed to attract much attention. At 8 o'clock the hall was about one-quarter filled, and there was a gloomy and dismal prospect for the speakers, to whom had been assigned the duty of addressing the masses of sympathizers with the two distinguished gentlemen in their pursuit of office under difficulties, from two platforms which had been erected outside the building in Astor-place. At 8:10 o'clock the committee having charge of the meeting had not arrived, and the accessions to the audience had been considerable.

At a later hour the meeting was organized, and resolutions offered and adopted pitching into the Baltimore nominations, and acknowledging the right of sucession. Several addresses were delivered; one by Cochrane, the candidate for Vice President, after which the meeting adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

General Palmer's Expedition Into the Heart of the State.

Success of the Movement.

Destruction of the Rebel Line of Railroad.

Fortress Mouroe Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 24, 1864.

News from the expedition under the command of General L. N. Palmer, which left Newbern some days since, has been received. The command consisted of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and was sent out to penetrate into the interior of North Carolina, and to destroy the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, as well as other government property. The most unlooked for success attended their efforts. The command went as far as Kinston—[Probably this should be Goldsboro.—ED. TELE.]—destroyed the railroad and an immense quantity of government stores, captured a large number of prisoners and inflicted great damage upon the rebel cause, and returned in safety.

They found the whole completely stripped of white male inhabitants, there being only a small guard left to protect the railroad, who were easily captured.

The full particulars have not yet been received, as when my informant left only the advance guard had arrived. Enough is known, however, to justify me in saying that everything intended has been accomplished.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

THE GOLD BILL.

The following opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, concurred in by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been sent to Mr. Cisco:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, June 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated to-day, submitting to me the following questions:

1. The act to prohibit certain sales of gold and foreign exchange, approved June 13, 1864, requires payment in full of the agreed price of gold or bullion purchased on the day on which the contract is made, in United States notes or national currency, and not otherwise.

Can such payment be made, by check for the amount of the purchase money in United State notes or national currency, or can it be made only by manual delivery of the notes or currency by the buyer to the seller?

2. The same act prohibits contracts for the purchase or sale and delivery of foreign exchange, except on condition of immediate payment in full of the agreed price therefor on the day of delivery in United States notes or national currency.

Would a payment for such exchange in gold coin of the United States be valid, or otherwise.

In reply to the first inquiry, I have to say that I have no doubt the delivery of a bona fide check for the amount of the purchase money in United States notes or national currency, drawn against such notes, or currency actually at the present credit of the drawer, and which if presented immediately would be so paid, as a payment within the meaning of the act.

In regard to the second question, my opinion is that a payment for exchange in gold coin of the United States is legal and valid payment.

I have the honor to be with high respect,
EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of Pennsylvania soldiers in the hospitals have been reported:

George Wall, B, 45; George H Rino, H, 21 cav; Alonzo R Cleaver, A, 188; Isaac Snyder, K, 115; Henry Heman, D, 53; Jos Sholwalter, C, 53; Henry Rothrock, H, 149; Wm Mushlitz, A, 95; Jacob Long, E, 2 artillery; Wm L Gue, C, 62; James Floyd, M 13 cav; James K T Morris, A, 142; John Hatfield, 23 cav; Henry Baine, C, 188; George Juda, F, 8 Reserves; Major E A Kelsey, 34; George W Bartley, F, 2 cav; Wm Paden, G, 11 Reserves; Frank Miller, B, 55; Albert Wilson, E, 45; Martin L Keafer, B, 6 Reserves.

Wounded Pennsylvania Soldiers.

The following are the names of the wounded in the 2d corps, before Petersburg, from the 20th to the 23d inst.:

Lieut J E Lee, D, 145; Lieut J W Focum, I, 116; C Crilley, G, 81; E Reynolds, G, 81; G E Saxenhamer, C, 81: Geo McIntosh, G, 31; John Sterling, J, 81; S S Willard, F, 145; Jos Fry, D, 145; N J Halcomb, K, 93; W Gorman, H, 116; John Leach, I, 116; D Kline, B, 148; C Adams, G, 116; W C Bennet, F, 148; A Smith, D, 145; W Black, I, 106; J S Sines, I, 106; Jas Ross, M, 152; F Lehman, G, 184; J Leonard, F, 184; C McGlinchey, C, 69; Capt F Myers, I, 72; L Zephyr, G, 69; J Dampsey, F, 72; J Miller, D 184; S Penrose, F, 184; J S Stephen, F, 184; A Lamberson, C, 184; J Burke, G, 69; H T Klahre, A, 184; Lieut A V Miller, E, 184; W Wright, G, 184; J D Cline, C, 184; Thos Currie, C, 184; S Shirk, C, 184; G F Dunlay, F, 184; J Lee, A, 184; W H Havna, C, 184; W R Stoffin, B, 184; T A Graham, A, 21 cav; J D Bastian, E, 184; N Groder, E, 184; J Powers, E, 184; T Miller, G, 184; H A Zimmerman, D, 184; E Fricker, I, 71; S Hartsell, A, 184; J Mills, B, 184; S K Deering, B, (C) 184; J H Johnson, C, 57; J. H Woll, E, 184; H Kramer, E, 6 (died); J Dempsey, F, 72; H Smith, G, 184; M B Behaney, H, 69; Lieut J E Davis, G, 21 cav.

CASUALTIES AT PINE MOUNTAIN.

The following is a list of Pennsylvania officers killed and wounded in General Geary's division:

Capt A E Colgan, 28th Penna., wounded severely.
Capt J D Armer, 28th Penna., slightly.
Major G C Cresson, 73d Penna., severely.
Capt J D Miller, 73d Penna., severely.
Capt Henry Hetz, 73d Penna., severely.
1st Lieut A Hosplings, 73d Penna., slightly.
Capt F V Gimber, 109th Penna., severely.
Capt A McGettegon, 109th Penna., slightly.
1st Lieut Wm Washers, 109th Pa., slightly.
Col Wm Rickards, 29th Penna., severely.
Lieut J D Wilson, 29th Penna., severely.
Capt Moses Veale, 109th Pa., through left lung.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the farm of W. Colder, in Swatara township, Dauphin county, Penn's, a Dark Bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high. The owner will please come forward, prove property, and pay charges and take the animal away. [je27-dtf] S. W. SHAFFER.

PUBLIC NOTIE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of June, 1839, the stockholders of the Franklin Bank, of Washington, Penna., will apply to the next session of the Legislature for a renewal of its charter, with an increase of its capital from $150,000 to $200,000. C. M. REED, President.
WASHINGTON, PA., June 24, 1864. je27

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND AND WIRE FERRY.

THE proprietor of this cool and delightful Summer Resort would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that the Island is now open for visitors. Accommodations will be furnished to parties and pic-nics on reasonable terms, a dancing platform having been erected for their special use. Season tickets for families, good for one year, $1 50.

No improper characters admitted, and no intoxicated persons will be permitted to visit the Island.

☞ No intoxicating liquors sold on Sunday.

A Wire Ferry, with a good boat plying constantly between the Island and foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. HENRY BECKER,
je14-d1m Sole Proprietor.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 9, 1864.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself to the Republicans of the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Union and Snyder, for nomination by the several county conventions of the said District. [je9tdtc] JOSIAH ESPY.

TO LEARN PIANO-FORTE PLAYING EASILY AND THOROUGHLY, use the STANDARD INSTRUCTION BOOK. "Richardson's New Method." An improvement upon all others in progressive arrangement, adaptation and simplicity. Founded upon a new and original plan, and illustrated by a series of plates, showing the proper position of the hands and fingers.

The popularity of this book has never been equalled by that of any similar work. Ten thousand copies are sold every year. Among teachers and all who have examined it, it is pronounced superior in excellence to all other "Methods," "Systems," and "Schools," and the book that every pupil needs for the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of Piano-forte playing! It is adapted to all grades of tuition, from the rudimental studies of the youngest, to the studies and exercises of advanced pupils. Two editions are published, one adopting American, the other Foreign fingering. When the work is ordered, if no preference is designated, the edition with American fingering will be sent.

☞ Be sure that in ordering it you are particular in specifying the "NEW METHOD." Price $3 50. Mailed, postpaid, to any address. Sold by all Music Dealers.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston. je7-tf

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ANOTHER LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Photograph Albums.

BOUND in FINE MOROCCO—panelled, gilt and mounted with two heavy gilt clasps.

ALBUMS WITH

30 Pictures for	$3 00
40 " "	3 50
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together with various other styles of binding, sizes and prices, which will be sold cheap.

Soldiers, you cannot buy a prettier, more durable and cheaper album anywhere.

Call and see at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore,
mar12-dtf Harrisburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Hannah Forney, late of Halifax township, Dauphin county, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.
je6 6tlad* SAMUEL LANDIS, Executor

UNRIVALLED CHAFALER FURNITURE POLISH does not affect the varnish, but restores the original lustre. It does not discolor. It will restore, with very little labor, every finished surface, either metal or wood. All manufacturers and dealers in furniture should use it for cleaning furniture that has been standing, covered with dust. A touch and rub here and there will make it bright and fresh. For sale by
S. A. KUNKEL & BRO.,
ju4-dtf 118 Market street, Harrisburg.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT'S EXCELSIOR PIANOS.

SOLE AGENCY AT W. KNOCHE'S,
93 Market street, Harrisburg.

FOR REASONS perfectly satisfactory to MYSELF I have taken the agency of the above most excellent Pianos. The public is invited to come and examine for themselves.

A few Schomacker & Co's Pianos on hand yet will be sold low. mar25-tf

NEW BAKERY,

Broad Street, between Second and Third,

HARRISBURG.

THE undersigned has opened a new BAKERY, in the Sixth ward, where he is prepared to supply BREAD AND CAKES at a reasonable rate. He warrants satisfaction to all who will give him a call. He will sell his bread at the rate of

FIVE CENTS PER POUND,

and full weight guaranteed. JOHN ALCORN.
jan6-dtf

GUM PECTORALS are useful to soothe a cough, allay Tickling in the Throat, to relieve Hoarseness, Catarrh, Sore Throat, &c. They contain Coltsfoot, Horehound, Ipecacuanha, Senega and Squill, (the most reliable expectorants known,) are the chief active constituents, so blended with Gum Arabic and Sugar, that each lozenge contains a mild and very pleasant dose. Manufactured solely by S. A. KUNKEL & BRO.,
jan27 Apothecaries, 118 Market street, Harrisburg.

CANNED FRUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SAUCES of all the celebrated manufacturers. SARDINES,

OLIVE OILS, MUSTARDS,

of every description.

Also, BROWN STOUT, FINE TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR and SYRUP of all grades and prices, and the best selected stock outside of Philadelphia.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

Particular attention paid to all orders from a distance.

Goods carefully packed and delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. SHISLER & FRAZER,
my5 successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A LARGE assortment of Photographs of Generals and fancy pictures for sale CHEAP, at $1 per dozen, at SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE,
my20 Harrisburg, Pa

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
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Photograph Albums.
Photograph Albums.
Photograph Albums.

THE largest and cheapest variety of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in the city are constantly kept at [mar12] BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

A NEW SUPPLY of FRESH SMOKED HAMS, just received this morning, at
SHISLER & FRAZER,
je17 Successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW BOOKS.

I
STUMBLING BLOCKS, by Gail Hamilton. Price $1 50

II.
HAUNTED HEARTS, by the author of the Lamplighter. $2 00

III.
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT, by Mrs. Holmes. $1 50

IV.
BARBARA'S HISTORY, a novel, by Amelia Edwards 60 cents.

V.
THE SMALL HOUSE OF ALLINGTON, by Trollope. $1 25

VI.
SEVEN STORIES, by Ik Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." $1 50

VII.
SPEKE'S JOURNAL of the Discovery of the sources of the Nile. $3 50

VIII.
THE WOMAN IN BLACK, by author of "Man in Gray." $1 50

IX.
NOTES OF HOSPITAL LIFE, Nov. '61 to Aug. '62. $1 00

X.
STORIES OF THE SEA, for boys; from Cooper's writings. $1 00

XI.
STORIES OF THE WOOD, for boys; from Cooper's writings. $1 00

XII.
OUR DAILY FARE, a daily journal of the Great Sanitary Fair at Philadelphia; illustrated; subscriptions received at $1 00

All new books received as soon as published at
BERGNER'S BOOK STORE,
51 Market street.

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